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## The Policy of the Administration.

It is, we think, somewhat amusing to notice the very violent attacks which have been made upon what is called the policy of the Administration, or of President Pierce. The fun of the thing is, that these attacks are avowedly grounded upon just nothing, and are made wholly in advance of any official communication to Congress—the only proper body to receive such communications. Would it not be nearly as well to wait until official announcement, and know something, at least, of what is to be—rather than to be building up men of straw for the mere purpose of knocking them over with the greater facility? The tone of the Inaugural Address was approved by almost everybody, and gave certainly as much satisfaction as any similar effort had given, while the policy it indicated, so far as it went, or indeed, as it was proper to go upon such an occasion, was in accordance with the feelings of the American mind. Since that time the heads of Departments have been actively engaged in their efforts to give efficiency to the different branches of the public service over which they preside, in accordance with existing laws, and, no doubt, in perfecting recommendations for removing abuses or supplying deficiencies which may present themselves. So far, then, as public policy is concerned, it is hard to see what more could have been done or expected. President Pierce is a man who keeps his own counsel, and gives, in advance, the guarantee of his known principles and practice, without committing the secrets of his future action to every enquiring newspaper correspondent; and, in so doing, he acts properly and in accordance with the dignity of the position to which the people have called him. So far, we think, all denunciations are premature and uncalled for. The Executive, in the recess of Congress, is charged simply with the efficient execution of the laws and the conduct of the foreign relations of the country. This it has done. During the session of Congress, as a co-ordinate branch of the Federal Government, the President is required to make such recommendations to that body as may seem to him right and proper, and for the advantage of the public service. This department of his duty he will no doubt discharge faithfully and prudently. Nothing certainly has transpired calculated to shake the confidence with which the nation honored him, and which carried him so triumphantly into the Presidential chair. Let him speak for himself at the proper time and place, as he will, assuredly. When he has done so, and his recommendations are fairly before the country, then, and not before, will be the proper time for criticism or animadversion. Would it not be quite as well to wait? Praise or blame are alike premature.

Unfortunately, the Executive is clothed with a large amount of patronage, or, speaking more properly, with the appointment and removal of a great many persons engaged in the public employment.—From the disposal of this patronage, or the appointment of persons to fill the various offices, arises all the clamor that we hear, and will always hear against the appointing power, in advance of any more tangible cause of complaint than the failure of the complaining parties to attain the positions to which they aspired. We are not now going into a discussion of the propriety or impropriety of a general change taking place on the advent of an opposing party to power. It is sufficient for the present, to remark that such is the system with both parties, and so firmly established, that even General Taylor's administration, with all its "no-proscription" pledges during the canvass, fell naturally into the current, and actually outdid all its predecessors in the work of decaimation. In the case of General Pierce, nobody was deceived, and we will venture to say that no office holder under the preceding administration expected or thought of retaining office, and so far as we know, none complained of a removal which they anticipated. From that party, therefore, no complaint could legitimately come, on its own account, and its presses have been forced to content themselves with endeavoring to foment and intensify the dissatisfaction natural among some of the dis-appointed members of the Democratic party, who affect to find much fault with the course of the powers that be, the main, and perhaps the sole, real and substantial reason being, that they think the program imperfect because they have not a place in it. It would be nonsense to assert, that in every case the best possible appointments have been made; to make such an assertion, would be to claim infallibility for men who, as men, must be fallible. That good appointments have been made in most cases, and sought to be made in all, is all that any reasonable opponent of the administration could require at its hands, or any judicious friend claim for it. The chief, and, indeed, the only onslaught made against the appointments is founded upon the fact that Gen. Pierce chooses to regard the compromise measures as a finality, not simply in the settlement of the sectional difficulties that convulsed the Union in 1850, but of the political divisions and splits to which those difficulties gave rise—not going behind the record, but taking an acquiescence in and maintenance of these measures as the only *sine qua non* in the appointment of Democrats on other points. We think his course is that of prudence, both in a national and party point of view.

For our own part, we must confess that we desire a respite from party politics, more especially as there is actually and truly no tangible subject of discussion, and the querulous whining about office, really interests the public at large not one great.

**THE COMET.**—We have seen no notice of the Comet, which has been visible for some nights, a short distance above the horizon. We saw it last Monday night, about eight o'clock, a little North of West, and perhaps an hour high. Although not particularly large or brilliant, it is quite visible to the naked eye. As its motion is rapid, it will soon pass out of our sphere of vision. In the words of the auctioneer, it is going—going—and will soon be gone! It's tail is not long, but sufficiently defined to leave no doubt of its character.

**BROKE JAIL.**—A free mulatto called Bowles, alias Johnson, broke out of the Jail of this county last Tuesday night. He was confined on the charge of rape, committed some two months since upon a young white girl, near the railroad, a short distance from town. He is a great scoundrel. See Sheriff's advertisement, where a description is given and a reward of \$50 offered for his capture.

**A SNAKE.**—A few days since the skin of a snake was discovered in Bedford Valley, Allegheny county, Maryland, which measured 21 feet six inches in length. The Meters Journal says that a Mr. Elder met his snakeship lying across a lane with his head in a meadow on one side of the lane and his tail in a meadow on the other side. Mr. E. took him for the ridge pole of the fence, until he reared up higher than man and horse, whereupon the latter turned and ran. He thinks the serpent was between 20 and 30 feet.

**ON SATURDAY** last 260 persons died in New Orleans of Yellow Fever.

The yellow fever has made its appearance in Mobile, Ala., to a considerable extent. In New Orleans it was still increasing in violence. In 24 hours, ending 18th inst., 188 deaths had taken place from the fever. Dead bodies were lying in all directions, putrid and offensive. The distress and suffering was beyond description.

One thousand and twenty-four dollars have been contributed, at the Courier office, in Charleston, S. C., for the relief of the sufferers from yellow fever in New Orleans.

We have opened a relief fund at our office for the same purpose, and hope our liberal minded citizens will come forward and show their sympathy in a becoming spirit. Let us do something for our fellow creatures in distress, remembering "that God, who blesses him with immeasurable blessings, will not hold him guiltless who turns his back upon his brother in distress."—Daily Journal, 22d inst.

## New Orleans Relief Fund.

We acknowledge the receipt this morning of Doct. Thomas H. Wright's check for \$25 for the New Orleans Relief Fund. We do hope, for the sake of our common humanity, that our citizens generally, will take some action upon this matter. Every mail brings us tales of the most heart rending character from that devoted City of the plague, where the deaths have risen to 260 per day. Will not others do as Dr. Wright has done, and enable our Magistrate of Police to forward something during the present week? It may be but a mite—a drop in the bucket—but it will do some good—will be some acknowledgment of the gratitude we owe for the blessings we ourselves enjoy, and our sympathy with those suffering under such a terrible visitation as the yellow fever has this season proved itself.

If two or three of our influential citizens were to devote a few hours to going around and seeing our people, we know that they would cheerfully contribute. We make this suggestion more particularly to our Commissioners.—Daily Journal, 24th.

The following note, covering a check for fifty dollars, was handed to us this morning. We take the liberty of publishing it, hoping that Mr. Dickinson, who has shown himself so liberal of his means in a good cause, will excuse the use we make of his name and example for the promotion of the same:

GENTLEMEN:—I observe you are soliciting subscriptions for the relief of the sufferers at New Orleans. Will you allow me to add my good wishes to that praiseworthy undertaking, and receive the enclosed check in aid of it.

Yours, very truly,

P. K. DICKINSON.

Wilmington, 25th August, 1853.

We know that Mr. Dickinson, as well as Doct. Wright, would much prefer making his contribution silently and quietly, but we want to get this matter started. There is plenty of disposition and spirit among our people, when aroused, and in order to do so, we wish to keep the matter before them, to call their attention to it, and excite their interest in it. We know no more direct means of doing so than by showing that a beginning has been made, and in the proper spirit, and by citizens of whose character and discretion all have confidence.

Just as we had finished the above, we received the following from one of our most worthy and enterprising young merchants. We take the same liberty that we have done in other cases, hoping that the writer will excuse us upon the same grounds:

WILMINGTON, N. C., 25th Aug., 1853.  
GENTLEMEN:—I take pleasure in transmitting you the enclosed check for the relief of the suffering in New Orleans.

Very respectfully,

J. H. FLANNER.

The note covers a check for \$50.

Daily Journal, 25th inst.

## Excitement and Marce Nests.

Our people are proverbially fond of excitement, like Byron, whose "boyhood loved a row," and in order to cater to this taste for the astonishing, several of the New York, and other Northern papers, have made themselves perfect adepts in the discovery of strange and startling occurrences, astounding developments, and awful plots, wherewith to make their sheets interesting; and this system, like the quality of mercy, is "twice blessed"—it blesseth the number in which the romance is published, and also that in which it is contradicted, so as to keep up a delightful vibration, and a blessed uncertainty. One of the last of these humbugs is connected with the fishery dispute between this country and Great Britain, and is to the effect that a new claimant for the fisheries on the coast of the British Provinces, has arisen in the person of one Alexander Humphrey, who calls himself Earl of Stirling, Hereditary Lieutenant General and Lord Proprietor of Canada and Nova Scotia, etc., etc., and who says that these fisheries belong to him; and it is further asserted, that an American company has been formed upon the basis of these claims, including several prominent bankers, statesmen, and so forth, who thereupon assert an exclusive right to fish everywhere in general, in spite of treaties and such like old lumber.—Now, this thing is about the baldest humbug of the age. This man claiming to be the Earl of Stirling, is about as much Earl of Stirling as James Gordon Bennett is, they both being Scotchmen, and the idea put forth that the United States would interfere to protect any American claiming under a man whose title had been pronounced fabulous by the highest courts of his own country, is all nonsense. And even if his claims were good at home, they are incapable of transfer to a foreign Government or country, being simply attached to a hereditary office under the British Crown. This is one specimen of the system of excitement and enterprise in the news line, by which the New York Herald and other papers flourish and grow rich. The time for contradiction will also come, and afford jubilation for a little talk. So it goes, but the fun of the thing is the way in which some of the papers out of the City of New York lay hold on these things like Gospel truth, and actually expect people to believe them. An amusing instance of this latter, we notice in the Wilmington Herald of this morning, wherein is quoted seriously, solemnly, and at length, a long yarn from the Freeman's Journal, August 10th, headed "The Late Presidential Election," and containing the most odd concocted "cock and bull" story about all things under the sun, but more especially the arrangements of the last Presidential canvass, charging the Democrats with all sorts of unheard-of, and undreamed-of plans, coalitions and contrivances, almost equal in intricacy to some of the plots attributed to the Ju-its in Sue's novel of the Wandering Jew. All this trumpery is the veriest fiddle-faddle; a good enough mare's nest for the paper that put it out—a sort of specimen of ingenuity which has succeeded in "selling" those who are willing to believe anything against the Democrats. This is a great country, and the people must be amused, we suppose, whether it be by bogus Earls of Stirling, or apocryphal Democratic plots. Locke's Moon Hoax was a good thing in its time.

**THE LOUISVILLE (Ky.) Democrat**, states that 18 slaves were recently sold in that City for \$20,000. It does not appear as though the near neighborhood of Free Soil Ohio had seriously injured the value of negro property in Kentucky.

**The official majority** in the Mountain District for Mr. CLINGMAN, is 2,332.

## Powerful and Overwhelming.—Hate and Rancors.

The Fayetteville Observer seems to be reduced to a sort of low water-mark in the way of politics, its chief political articles being founded upon Mr. Dobbin's order rescinding that of Mr. Baiger about wearing beards in the Navy; and further, upon the assumption that the President has fully committed himself to the construction of a Pacific Railroad, because his hat nodded twice in Philadelphia—his head being in it. Would it not be as well for our fast contemporary of the Observer to wait and let the President speak for himself, in his official message to Congress? The Observer knows well enough that we are opposed to the creation of any vast government corporation for any purpose, and its assertion that we are waiting for orders on the Pacific Railroad question is all gammon.

**NEW TELEGRAPH LINE.**—The Marion Star states that the President of the Washington and New Orleans Telegraph Company has made an agreement with the President of the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad, to construct a telegraphic line along the track of said Road, from Wilmington to its junction with the Camden Road, and, among other things, to establish an office at Marion Court House.

## Death of Prof. Bach.

Boston, August 25d.  
Prof. Bach, of Harvard University, died at Cambridge, yesterday.

We were much startled by the heading of the above despatch, until we saw, from the further particulars, that it could not be Prof. A. D. BACH, the distinguished head of the Coast Survey, so well and favorably known to our citizens.

Either they have, or they have not settled the Turkish and Russian difficulties, we don't know which, and must leave the reader to judge for himself. The peace lover can have peace, and the warlike in temper can have war, all out of the same dish, for the advice by the Arabia may mean anything or nothing. They may indicate a disposition on the part of Russia, either to submit in good faith to a peaceful settlement, or, on the other hand, to trifle and equivocate with the Western powers until she has gained all the advantages arising from a fortified position in the Principality, and Turkey shall have been worn out by her vast armaments, costing, but not coming into action.

Perhaps the next arrival may throw some light.—It is much needed.

**M. CALDERON DE LA BARCA**, so long Spanish Minister at Washington, has been appointed Minister of Foreign Affairs in the Spanish Government.—No doubt his presence will prevent any difficulty about the reception of Mr. SOULE, with whom he is personally acquainted. M. CALDERON has always been highly popular in this country, where he married his wife being a Scotch lady by birth, but connected with many American families.

**AWFULLY SCANDALIZED.**—FRIEND BRYAN, of the Fayetteville Carolinian, writes home to his paper in despair. Has been to Saratoga, and his eyes have beheld the style of waltzing there practised, and which he denominated hugging, and he declaims against its demoralizing effects. Perhaps he is right. It is no doubt pleasant, but wrong; and what pleasure is there that don't derive spice and piquancy from a slight suspicion of wickedness? Such is human nature. The dress, too, at fashionable watering places is rather low in the neck. But as old PRENTICE, of the Louisville Journal, said about the Bloomer costume, "He always liked the ladies, and he was getting old wanted to see as much of them as he could before he died," an object which fashionable dresses seem made to facilitate.

## Official Vote of Onslow County.

CONGRESS, [C. C. C. S. C. CLERK.]									
PRESIDENTS.									
PRESIDENTS.									
Stamp Sound	55	25	48	32	3	50			
Lower South-West	74	24	47	58	4	63			
Upper South-West	65	13	29	49	4	53			
Lower Richlands	36	12	8	14	4	42			
Upper Richlands	58	21	23	63	3	69			
Half Moon	13	28	9	28	3	33			
North-East	68	7	25	19	0	67			
White Oak	48	2	4	11	12	67			
Swansboro	92	25	73	34	15	84			
Wolf Pit	51	2	46	2	3	49			

## Seven days later from Europe.

The steamship Arabia arrived at New York on the morning of the 23d, with Liverpool dates to the 13th inst.

## RUSSIA AND TURKEY.

LONDON, August 13.—Despatches from St. Petersburg to August 5th state that the Czar had definitively accepted the proposals of the four powers.

A despatch from Trieste says the Porte accepts without modification the proposals drawn up at Vienna. An extraordinary ambassador was to leave Constantinople for St. Petersburg with the Sultan's decision as soon as the Russian troops were ordered to leave the Principality.

A later despatch, dated Constantinople, July 31st, says that intense excitement prevailed there in consequence of the refusal of the Hospodars of Moldavia and Wallachia to obey the summons of the Porte to repair to Constantinople. The old Turkish party was so indignant that fears were entertained for the safety of the city. A revolution appeared imminent.

## SECOND DESPATCH.

There is little or nothing new to add to the last advice. It is said that a telegraphic dispatch has been received at Paris from Vienna, announcing the acceptance by the Divan of the Austrian proposals, and that they will be accepted by the Porte, but the statement that they have already been accepted is premature.

Vienna letters of the 6th state that the Czar's readiness to receive the ambassador of the Sultan is the gist of a message from St. Petersburg, that has made so much noise.

Direct negotiations with the Porte, in his own capital at St. Petersburg, above all things, is desired by Nicholas.

The intervention of France and England will be thus practically got rid of, and the Porte, exhausted by delay and less in communication with his allies, would more readily submit to the Russian demands.

An explanation of the rapidly with which the Czar's reply was received is current in Prussia. M. de Mezdorff, the Russian Minister at Vienna, says he was invited to attend the conference of the Representatives of the four Powers. This he declined to do, but they communicated to him their resolutions before they had put them in journal shape. He was then sent as early as July 23th, or perhaps 27th, to send their substance to St. Petersburg, and there is therefore reason to suppose that the Czar's acceptance, as telegraphed from St. Petersburg, August 3d, was based, not on the formal document of the four Powers, but on Mezdorff's report of what it would be. If this be the case, it leaves open a wide field for equivocation and intrigue.

Anxious as the mercantile world are for news, nothing decisive was expected till the 15th or 16th. It appears that the Proposition of the Four Powers was not despatched from Vienna to Constantinople till the 9th, hence the reply could not be received until the dates above named. Perhaps something might be learned earlier by way of the Baltic, and telegraphed via Berlin.

**STOLEN ROBBER.**—On Sunday last during the day, the store of Messrs Marsh & Troy was entered at the back window, and about forty-one dollars in specie stolen from the drawer. On Monday some of the money was found in the possession of a negro boy, who was arrested and lodged in jail.

## Fayetteville Carolinian.

**NEW ORLEANS, August 23.**—By an arrival at New Orleans, we learn that a decree had been issued in the city of Mexico, by Santa Anna, suppressing the title of Sovereign, heretofore prefixed to the several States. Haroy Zamarram, late Minister of the Treasury, is dead.

## NEW ORLEANS, August 19.

The total number of deaths to-day was 242, including 227 from the yellow fever. This shows a large increase over the last return. The distress prevailing among the poorer classes is very great. The Howard Association have opened four new hospitals, and appeal earnestly for further assistance.

Letters received in Boston from Calcutta, state that Capt. Hatch, of the ship *Concordia*, died there of cholera. The district was said to be at one time the deaths had reached 700 per day.—The Government during the last three weeks have redeemed over \$1,000,000 of United States Stocks, at 21 per cent. premium.—The collections in Washington for the relief of the sufferers from the epidemic at New Orleans amount to \$3500.—It is reported in Washington that Governor Cobb of Georgia has received the mission to France.

Advices from Australia to the 27th, of April state that about 90,000 persons are now on the gold fields, of whom 20,000 are women and children, 10,000 store-keepers, tradesmen and government officials, and the remainder miners.—Saloon cars have been introduced on the Hudson River railroad.—They are luxuriously fitted up with sofas, chairs, center-tables, &c., and are contrived with especial reference to the exclusion of dust and the free admission of air.—The U. S. mail steamship Arctic, Capt. Luce, sailed from New York on the 20th inst., for Liverpool. She took out no specie.—Among her passengers were August Belmont, U. S. Charge to the Hague; D. E. Sickles, Secretary of Legation at London; W. H. Welch, Private Secretary to Mr. Buchanan; J. M. Daniel, Charge to Turin; Judge Jackson, Charge to Vienna; Ex-Governor Jones of Tennessee; James Watson Webb, of New York.

**GREAT MAIL ROBBERY.**—The Mobile Tribune states that the mail between Atlanta, Georgia, and Montgomery, Alabama, has been robbed of several packages of letters intended for that city, New Orleans and Montgomery. The bags appear to have been opened on several occasions about or since the 1st of July. From \$20,000 to \$50,000 have been thus abstracted.

**THE NEXT CONGRESS.**—So far there have been 142 Democrats, 66 Whigs and 3 Abolitionists elected to the next Congress. Maryland, Georgia, Mississippi and Louisiana entitled to 22 members each, and the remainder by election. The cholera has made its appearance in Cumberland, Maryland, but was subsiding at last accounts.—The Asiatic cholera was, at last accounts from Europe, raging to a fearful extent. On Sunday one hundred and seventy coffins were lying in the churchyard exposed to the broiling sun, and had lain there the Thursday previous.

## Steam Ship Ashore.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 23.—A Steam Ship believed to be the U. S. Mail Steam Ship *Pacific*, Capt. Nye, which left Liverpool on the 10th inst., for New-York, is ashore on Nantucket Shoals.

Since the above was in type we see by a despatch to the Baltimore Sun, that the *Pacific* arrived at her dock, in New York, at 6½ o'clock on the evening of the 23d inst.

When four days and twenty hours out from Liverpool, in lat 50° 4 long. 38° 10, she broke her center main shaft, and made the rest of the passage with one engine and one wheel. In fair weather she made 11 knots per hour, and her greatest distance in 24 hours was 240 miles.

The vessel seen ashore off Nantucket was consequently not the *Pacific*. She brings 170 passengers, among whom are Miss Anna Zerr, the great vocalist; Herr Koenig and many members of Julien's band.

## Further from St. Thomas.

NEW YORK, Aug. 21.—The Spanish steamer *Borguino*, from Porto Rico, via St. Thomas the 10th, put in here today for repairs. She spoke yesterday the ship *May Carson* from Liverpool, for Philadelphia, dismasted. She declined assistance.

The account from St. Thomas confirm the insurance at Tortola. Most of the inhabitants had escaped to the Spanish boats. Troops had been sent from St. Croix, St. Thomas, and Antigua, and it was probable that the insurrection would be quelled.

## Important from Mexico.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21.—Private advices received here from Mexico, report that much excitement existed in consequence of Santa Anna having re-established a direct tax, and ordered an army of 92,000 men to be raised, on the pretense of warring with the United States, but in reality to strengthen himself in power. He also proposes to raise a loan of \$17,000,000 at 3 per cent interest, by mortgaging the church property to be paid back in annual installments of \$1,000,000. The clergy, it is supposed, would resist it.

The order for the return of the Jesuits has finally passed.

## Important from Mexico.—Fight Between Americans and Mexicans.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 19.—The *Picayune* has advices from El Paso, Mexico, to the 23d July. Great excitement existed in consequence of a party of Americans attacking the jail to rescue some returned Californians, who they alleged had been unjustly imprisoned by the Mexicans. A quarrel of Mexican troops fired on the Americans, killing the district attorney of El Paso county, Texas, and wounding several others. The final result of this affray had not been ascertained but serious consequences were apprehended.

The Mexicans were armed and drilling near the American town of Paso, which was said to be in great danger.

## The Yellow Fever at New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 20.—The interments to-day were 295, including 260 from yellow fever.

At Mobile, Natchez and Vicksburg the fever is prevailing to a moderate extent.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 20.—The *Picayune* says the board of health report the interments in all the cemeteries for the week ending at 6 o'clock this morning to be 1,534, of which 1,365 were victims of the fever. The report exhibits a total increase of deaths over the previous week of 16, and over those by fever alone of 83, and this, too, in the face of our constantly reducing population. The total number of deaths in four weeks ending this morning is 4,162, of which 3,659 were from fever.

The weather is unusually wet, and the authorities, in hope of staving the dreadful ravages have ordered tar barrels to be burned at night, and cannon to be fired.

NEW ORLEANS, August 22.—The total number of interments that took place in New Orleans on Sunday, as ascertained from the most authentic sources, was three hundred and fifteen. On Monday the ravages of the disease increased fearfully, the deaths amounting to two hundred and eighty-three, of which two hundred and sixty-five were from yellow fever!

NEW ORLEANS, August 23.—The interments on Tuesday were 258, including 234 from yellow fever.

## Yellow Fever at Natchez.

NATCHEZ, Miss., Aug. 20.—The yellow fever has been raging here for several days. It is supposed to have been brought in vessels from New Orleans. Up to the present time, over 200 have died since the epidemic broke out. The excitement is very great.

Many have left the city, and others are leaving every hour. A large building has been provided for a hospital, where the indigent sick are taken having the epidemic.

## The Fever at Mobile.

MOBILE, August 20th.—The fever here shows a slight increase.

**THE GARDNER MINES.**—It is stated that the report of the commissioners will fully confirm the testimony taken, and establish beyond the possibility of doubt, the non-existence of the mines.

**A THOROUGHLY EDUCATED PEOPLE.**—In the State of New Hampshire with a population of 315,000, there are but seventy-six persons between the ages of fourteen and twenty-one, who are unable to read or write, a fact which shows sufficiently the educational advancement of that State, where the people are probably better educated than anywhere in the Union. There are ninety thousand pupils on the school lists, seventy thousand of whom attended the winter schools; and the whole number of persons between the ages of four and fourteen, not attending school at all, is but 3,530.

**THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY** has, "after mature deliberation on the subject," issued the following order:

**GENERAL ORDER.**—The regulations of this Department prescribing the uniform and dress of the navy and marine corps, dated 8th March, 1852, have been modified from this date so far as relates to beard, as follows, viz:

The beard to be worn at the pleasure of the individual; but when worn, to be kept short and neatly trimmed. Approved. J. C. DODRIS.

Navy Department, Aug. 3, 1853.

## Cure for the Yellow Fever.

I. Neville Steele, Esq., United States Charge d'Affaires at Venezuela, communicated to the Department of State a few months ago the following extract from a private letter to the British Vice Consul at Caracas, giving some account of a recently discovered remedy for the yellow fever:

"An old woman named Mariquita Orfila has discovered a perfect remedy for the black vomit and yellow fever, by means of which several persons have been completely cured after a consultation of the doctors. The cases were very few and hopeless, and that the patients must die in a few hours. The remedy is the juice of the pounded leaves of the 'verberna,' given in small doses three times a day, and injections of the same every two hours until the bowels are emptied. The 'verberna' is a wild shrub, to be found growing almost everywhere, and particularly in low moist ground. All our doctors have adopted its use, and now few or none die of those late fatal diseases. There are two kinds of it, male and female; the latter, of which I enclose a leaf and flower, is the one that is most used."

Mr. Steele supposes that if the plant is not actually indigenous to the United States it may be readily reproduced here under favorable circumstances. If so, its virtues as a medicine can, and we trust will, be speedily tested. The Union says that the Secretary of State has directed a part of the seed to be forwarded by Mr. Steele to be placed in the hands of the Government horticulturist, and the remainder to be forwarded to professional gentlemen connected with the Medical University in New Orleans.

## The Free Soil Appointments by Pierce &amp; Fillmore.

The opponents of the administration are greatly outraged at the fact that Mr. Dix, of New York, is to be appointed Minister to France. Remember, Mr. Dix has not been yet appointed; and, as far as we know, there is only Whig and Free Soil evidence that he is to be. Yet Gen. Pierce is to be condemned, and his administration repudiated by the people, on this ground. If the Whigs could only get him out of office, and Scott or Fillmore—especially Fillmore—in, what a place of pro-slavery men would we find him all the while! We contrast one of these anti-Abolitionists, whom Fillmore did appoint, with Dix, whom Pierce hasn't appointed. Mind, the worst that can be said of Dix is, that like ninety-nine out of every hundred northern Whigs, he supported the Wilmot Proviso. Let us look a little at Tom Corwin, the immaculate, Fillmore's Secretary of the Treasury. We take our portrait of him from a brother Whig and brother Abolitionist, Cassius M. Clay:

"When Mr. Clay was the candidate for the Presidency, in 1844, Thomas Corwin and I spoke daily, for a long time, through Ohio, in company. That battle was fought in the north at least upon anti-slavery—'abolition' principles, the friends of slavery perpetuation being avowedly in favor of the annexation of Texas, with a view keeping up a balance of power in the Senate, by the acquisition of new slave States; and the friends of the Union, and Republicanism, holding that slavery was all evil—tolerated—but to be extinguished in due time—North and South—standing for H. Clay and against Texas annexation. I came from a slave State, embittered to my feelings against the slave party by recent personal and political contest, yet in the speeches made by Thomas Corwin, the slaveholders were so heartily denounced that my sensibilities as a southern man were continually susceptible. I am an habitual reader of Mr. Garrison's 'Liberator,' and Garrison never surpassed him in heart felt hatred of slavery and slaveholders. His noble slaveholding friends will gather some idea of his hatred when they review his celebrated speech in the Senate, where he awarded me and other volunteers in Mexico his aspirations of 'bloody and hospitable graves!' But what struck me as most remarkable in the 'inimitable Tom' was his indulgence in 'whining, canting, and praying' in his speeches! I have been a hearer of his sermons, and have seen him at the bivouac camp-meeting, and never did I witness Methodist parson more to tears like the 'inimitable Tom.' And to such extremes did 'Tom' carry his scriptural quotations that he got to be a decided bore; and I severely criticised his want of taste—and what was, to me, irrelevant as the slave-christians would have me—almost blasphemy!"

Can Whigs, who applauded Fillmore's every act, read this kind of one-wayism he took into his Cabinet, without feeling that they were committing themselves to hypocrisy when they denounce Pierce's appointees as Free Soilers?—Pennsylvania.

**MURDER NEAR DARIEN, GA.**—On Thursday last, while the brig *Benicia*, Capt. Jones, lying at Darien, Georgia, was engaged in discharging ballast, the cook, who is a Canadian by birth, went into the cabin and took a loaded revolver, which he found lying on the table, and after aiming himself also with a bowie knife, went into the boat belonging to the brig and cut her loose. The captain and mate, who were on deck, saw the boat as they supposed adrift—the cook having laid himself down in the bottom of the boat so that he was not seen by them. The mate proposed to jump overboard and secure the boat. He jumped in the water, and after swimming to the boat, was in the act of placing his hands on her, when the cook raised himself up and placing the loaded pistol to the mate's head, shot him dead. The cook was shortly afterwards arrested and taken to Darien, where he was examined on Friday and committed to jail, to stand his trial upon the charge